



(19)

Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11)

**EP 1 216 615 A1**

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:  
26.06.2002 Bulletin 2002/26

(51) Int Cl.7: **A01N 53/00, A01N 25/18**

(21) Application number: 00128482.7

(22) Date of filing: 23.12.2000

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE TR**  
Designated Extension States:  
**AL LT LV MK RO SI**

(72) Inventors:  
• Chapple, Dr. Andrew, Charles  
65795 Hattersheim (DE)  
• Briggs, Geoffrey, Gower  
ALS5QR Harpenden Herts (GB)

(71) Applicant: **Aventis CropScience GmbH**  
65929 Frankfurt am Main (DE)

(54) **Substrate for insect control**

(57) There is provided a means for controlling insects which consists of a substrate of at least 1000 cm<sup>2</sup> of freely available evaporative surface which surface carries at least one pyrethroid insecticide, which has an equivalent hydrocarbon (EH) value of 26 or less; which substrate can be folded so that when not in use the freely available evaporative surface containing insecticide ex-

posed to the atmosphere is reduced to less than 5% of the area when in use, and in which the EH value is calculated as the number of carbon atoms plus one for any oxygen linking group, two for chlorine, three for a tertiary nitrogen or a carbonyl group, four for a cyano group or bromine and five for any hydroxy.

**EP 1 216 615 A1**

## Description

[0001] This invention relates to a method of controlling insects and especially alleviating the nuisance and biting problems associated especially with mosquitoes under domestic conditions.

[0002] In WO 9632843 there is disclosed an insect control device comprising a substrate impregnated with specified insecticides. In this specification there are described various prior art, and this prior art is incorporated in the present application by reference. The emphasis in this document and many of the other prior art devices is the need for relatively high loading of insecticide in the substrate and/or heating and/or ventilation to provide good insect control.

[0003] We have now devised a very simple method of insect control which is highly effective and provides benefits over prior devices.

[0004] The invention thus provides a substrate of at least 1000 cm<sup>2</sup> of freely available evaporative surface which surface carries at least one pyrethroid insecticide, which has an equivalent hydrocarbon (EH) value of 26 or less; which substrate can be folded so that when not in use the freely available evaporative surface containing insecticide exposed to the atmosphere is reduced to less than 5%, preferably less than 2%, especially less than 1% of the area when in use, and in which the EH value is calculated as the number of carbon atoms plus one for any oxygen linking group, two for chlorine, three for a tertiary nitrogen or a carbonyl group, four for a cyano group or bromine and five for any hydroxy group.

[0005] The freely available evaporative surface of the substrate is preferably at least 2000 cm<sup>2</sup>, e.g. 5000 cm<sup>2</sup> to 4 m<sup>2</sup>, and especially 8000 cm<sup>2</sup>, to 2 m<sup>2</sup>.

[0006] Examples of suitable pyrethroids include or allethrin or various isomers, such as bioallethrin or bioallethrin S-cyclopentyl isomer (also referred to as Esbiol or S-bioallethrin), the last being preferred. Other suitable pyrethroids include transfluthrin.

[0007] We have found that a loading of less than 0.1 g per square metre of insecticide will provide good insect control for up to 8 hours in a room having a volume of 25 cubic metres at a temperature of around 25°C and without any forced ventilation or extra heating.

[0008] Preferably the loading is from 0.005 to 0.2 g/m<sup>2</sup>, especially 0.01 to 0.08, g/m<sup>2</sup>.

[0009] In WO 96/32843, the preferred loading is significantly higher at 1 to 100 g/m<sup>2</sup>. At the same time the maximum size of substrate is only 645 cm<sup>2</sup>. In this specification, moving air is generally provided, usually with some type of fan. With our substrate, no air movement is required so that no form of fan has to be provided. This is particularly useful in those situations where electricity is not easily accessible. Further, when the substrate is folded, it becomes insecticidally inoperative and no insecticide is thus wasted until it is again in use.

[0010] Suitable substrate materials are for example, very low weight/unit area paper, foil, coated paper or plastic film. By having the insecticide applied to or absorbed into a very thin sheet of the substrate the insecticide can evaporate sufficiently quickly to provide a rapid knockdown of the target insect. The preferred substrate is paper having a density of less than 100 g/m<sup>2</sup>. When the substrate is sheet material the evaporative surface can be on one or both sides of the sheet. In WO 96/32843, the substrate is generally thick material such as card.

[0011] The substrate containing the insecticide is folded in such a way that when not in use, very little surface containing insecticide is exposed to the atmosphere, but in use is opened up to fully expose the insecticide to the atmosphere. One can imagine various arrangements such as a Spanish fan and compressed paper decorations. The exposed surface can be decorated in a suitable manner so that when attached to the wall or hung from a ceiling or fitting of a room may enhance the décor of the room.

[0012] The invention is illustrated in the following examples.

## Example

[0013] Various substrates were sprayed with an aerosol formulation of Esbiol to give a loading of from 0.015 to 0.025 g per square metre of the substrate. Each substrate had a surface area from which insecticide could evaporate of approximately one square metre.

[0014] The substrates were then hung in a room having a volume of 25 cubic metres. Into the room was introduced 50 female mosquitoes of the species *Aedes aegypti* and the knockdown measured. The results are as follows, where KT<sub>50</sub> is the time required in minutes for 50% of the insects to be knocked down.

Device	Loading	KT <sub>50</sub> (mins)
Paper Christmas decoration	0.025 g/m <sup>2</sup>	30.7
Compressed Paper decoration	0.025 g/m <sup>2</sup>	74.6
Aluminium foil	0.015 g/m <sup>2</sup>	57.6

Claims

1. A substrate of at least 1000 cm<sup>2</sup> of freely available evaporative surface which surface carries at least one pyrethroid insecticide, which has an equivalent hydrocarbon (EH) value of 26 or less; which substrate can be folded so that when not in use the freely available evaporative surface containing insecticide exposed to the atmosphere is reduced to less than 5% of the area when in use, and in which the EH value is calculated as the number of carbon atoms plus one for any oxygen linking group, two for chlorine, three for a tertiary nitrogen or a carbonyl group, four for a cyano group or bromine and five for any hydroxy.
2. A substrate according to claim 1, wherein there is 0.005 to 0.2 g insecticide per m<sup>2</sup> of freely available evaporative surface.



European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 00 12 8482

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	DE 199 47 146 A (BAYER AG) 4 May 2000 (2000-05-04) * page 2, line 37-65; examples 1-3 *	1,2	A01N53/00 A01N25/18
X	WO 00 74490 A (JOHNSON & SON INC S C) 14 December 2000 (2000-12-14) * page 6, line 13-29 * * page 12, line 14-24 * * page 14, line 22-28 * * page 15, line 5-20 * * page 16, line 6-11 * * examples 3,4,7; tables 3-7,11,22,23 *	1,2	
X	EP 0 792 581 A (SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO) 3 September 1997 (1997-09-03) * page 2, line 26-58; examples 1-8 *	1,2	
X	EP 0 916 260 A (SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO) 19 May 1999 (1999-05-19) * paragraphs '0002!', '0005!', '0008!', '0009!', '0012!; examples 1-6 *	1,2	
D,X	WO 96 32843 A (JOHNSON & SON INC S C) 24 October 1996 (1996-10-24) * page 4, paragraph 2 * * page 6, line 1 * * page 8, paragraphs 1,3; examples 2,3 *	1,2	<div>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)</div> A01N
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>MUNICH</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>30 May 2001</b>	Examiner <b>Klaver, J</b>
<b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b> X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

EPO FORM 1503 03 82 (P/C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 00 12 8482

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

30-05-2001

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE 19947146 A	04-05-2000	FR 2785147 A	05-05-2000
WO 0074490 A	14-12-2000	AU 5725800 A	28-12-2000
EP 0792581 A	03-09-1997	AU 720683 B	08-06-2000
		AU 1488397 A	04-09-1997
		BR 9701091 A	15-12-1998
		CN 1166272 A	03-12-1997
		EG 20654 A	31-10-1999
		JP 9289855 A	11-11-1997
		JP 9308421 A	02-12-1997
EP 0916260 A	19-05-1999	BR 9804571 A	07-12-1999
		JP 11199405 A	27-07-1999
		ZA 9809378 A	20-04-1999
WO 9632843 A	24-10-1996	AU 716986 B	16-03-2000
		AU 5442396 A	07-11-1996
		BR 9608105 A	09-02-1999
		CA 2217966 A	24-10-1996
		CN 1183709 A	03-06-1998
		EP 0824318 A	25-02-1998
		HU 9900059 A	28-05-1999
		JP 11504627 T	27-04-1999
		NZ 306219 A	26-06-1998
		PL 322743 A	16-02-1998
		TW 390789 B	21-05-2000
		ZA 9602810 A	13-01-1997

EPO FORM P0439

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82